### Ampsements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Much Ado About Nothing." FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER,-" Saratoga."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.-"A Silent Protector." NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"The Richelieu of the Period." STADT THEATER.-"Isabella Orsini." Mme, Seebach. WALLACK'S THEATER, -" Faint Heart Never Won

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,-" Billy Button," Sensational SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS,-Songs, dances, ec-

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.-At 2: "Boots at the Swan," At 5: " Deal Heart."

#### Business Notices.

To Consumptives, —Many have been happy to be the testimon in fewer of the use of Wintow's Pens Con Livers as No Liver. Expenses his proved it to be a valuable renewly for communition. Actions. Dipothers, and all diseases of the Threat and ones. Manufactured only by A. Wintown, Christia, No. 108 Courtex, section. Sould by Pringels grap 2.1.

BURGLARS DEFIED,-The laws of mechanics electricity are such that it is impossible to break through to Lining for Bank Venits and Sufes without an altera-facin Telegraph has had an experience of ten years, and hrough. R. Holmes, 7 Mutrayest. MANTELS, MONUMENTS, FLOOR THE RAILBOAD DISASTERAT POUGHKEEPSIE.

ARTIFICIALITIES-PALMER LIMBS.

### TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Dany Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

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UP-TOWNS ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 5; West Thirty-second-st, junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBENE will be received up to 7; in the evening.

# New Dork Dailn Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

The evacuation of Paris by the Germans is confirmed. seats in the Assembly on account of the cession of terri It is reported that the French Government will be removed to Fontainebleau. - Prince Frederick Charles has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation. The course of Lord Lyons ceased to exist for months before the gavels during the slege of Paris has been denounced in the of Pennington and Breckinridge declared Rionse of Commons, while that of Minister Washburne it formally at an end. Its Southhas been extelled.

The XLIst Congress adjourned size die at noon on Satturiny. The repeal of the duty on coal was lost in the S nate. \_\_\_ In the House the Omnibus bill was passed as amended. The Admiral bill was not passed. \_\_\_\_ The XLIII Congress assembled on the adjournment of na were those of the Senators from Texas and Georgia

In the House, Speaker Blaine was reflected. The Mississippi members were sworn in, and their ereder thats referred to the Committee on Elections. A monle was passed to adjourn size die on the 8th inst.

Another negro has been shot in Kentucky. = men have been drowned at Apalachicola, Fla. - A moner has been shot in his bed at Mi. Carmel, Penn. Seven ruitans killed a man fa a First-ave. lager-beer caloon. — Dr. Duryen of Brooklyn argued that total nostinence is not an essential Christian duty. — Gold, 104, 114, 111. Thermometer, Saturday, 320, 420, 330; Sun-

There are promises of the adjournment of Congress on the 8th inst. This would be an encouraging story if it were not an old fable which has never, by any chance, proved true

The President declined to approve the act which permitted any person or persons to lay ocean cables between this and any foreign country. The bill failed to insist on reciprocity on the part of other nations, and this fatal fault should be rectified in a new bill.

The repeal of the Coal duty very properly failed in the Senate on Saturday, as everybody knew it would, without reaching a vote. The stupid suggestion did not deserve the consideration it received, though to all appearance it was never designed for any other purpose than to kill time.

Two mystericus disappearances are noted in this morning's paper, and two men have been arrested, charged with violently causing them. 'The guilt of the prisoners is not apparent just yet, but it is already very clearly established that the devil that did all the mischief was that fruitful source of ruin, Rum,

Congress has spasmodic fits of industry which would be more commendable if they did not attack it at the eleventh hour, when the lobby is most active and energetic. The late Congress, by an all-night session, managed to complete its Appropriation bills, and none of these are to go over to complicate and retard the business of the XLHd Congress, which begins work in earnest to-morrow.

The miners of Mt. Carmel should employ every proper means to prove that they did not instigate the marder of the man who was "working outsides the Union," as reported this morning. It is not, indeed, just to require them to do anything of the kind until the charge takes more definite shape than at present; but, unless they are active in the pursuit of the murderer, they will labor under a suspicion which will go far toward depriving them of much of public sympathy in their present struggle.

Suit against the sureties of ex-Collector Morgan has been long delayed; now that it is at last in Court let us have it vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Morgan was appointed and removed by President Johnson, and is now charged with causing a loss to the Government of nearly a quarter of a million dollars by accepting worthless bonds. The Government has been successful in like suits in which only negligence, not criminality, was proved; and as the sureties in this instance are men of property, there is a chance to secure this loss if improperly caused by Mr. Morgan.

A skeptical California Sheriff who still doubts the constitutionality of the late Amendments, and who has been putting in practice the new doctrine of his State Courts that the Chinese have no rights which men a little paler in comy full and normal Congress is gathered in Washplexion are bound to respect, has come to grief in the United States Circuit Court. He was sued for collecting a miner's tax levied on Chinamen chiefly for being of that heathen race, and Chinese testimony was admitted the future, we do not ask them to turn their against him. The case is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court as a test question, where, no doubt, this exposure of the folly of the State Courts will be confirmed.

Much of the most important testimony before the Legislative Committee which inquired late the zeal, the integrity, the firm and ener-

in 1866 was suppressed in the report to the Legislature, and is now published for the first time in THE TRIBUNE of this date. The argument of Senator Carpenter before Commissioner Pleasonton against the payment of the tax assessed on the new stock, as well as testimony including the suppressed and garbled evidence before the Committee, is also given. These revelations are important as affecting the pending decision of the case before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will naturally excite great interest in financial circles.

We hear from Little Rock that another attempt, through a new committee of members, to impeach Gov. Clayten of Arkansas, has proved a total failure, the committee reporting on Saturday that they could find no evidence on which to base specifiations of misdemeanors, and recommending that further proceedings in the case be discontinued. The House adopted

the suggestion. In Nebraska where Gov. Butler has been impeached, the evidence, so far as published, would seem to point to a different result. Gov. Clayton has come to the conclusion that he will remain Governor of Arkansas, and accordingly announces to the Legislature that he will not accept his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The delegates of the Paris "Reds" have resigned their places in the Assembly and left their constituents without representation because of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Nothing more practical was expected of them; but what they hoped to gain in popularity by thus cutting off their patriotic noses to spite their politic faces they who know their own absurd constituencies best, alone can tell. But in Paris we hear of futile protests and cries of vengeance. One journal suggests that it be left as a legacy to the next generation. All this France may take to be very sublime, but it seems at this distance to cross the fatal step of the adage and to invade the territory of the ridiculous.

A POINT OF DEPARTURE.

The Congress which this week meets and adjourns is doubtless called to play a very important part in cotemporaneous history several of the Paris delegates have resigned their It may be called the first Congress which has met under normal conditions since the one which ended on the day when Lincoln was inaugurated. That singular body had almost ern half had almost entirely withdrawn in truculent and ostentatious defiance. Its Northern portion, though ostensibly firm and loyal, was so corrupted and disintegrated by every mean motive of interest and fear, that there was no absolute reliance to be placed in it for conrageous and steady defense of the country. The Senate was much worse than the House of Representatives. The open enemies of the Constitution were in a bold maority, which could have impeded all legislation if the Rebels had not been so blind as to throw away their political advantages and appeal to

> On the inauguration of Lincoln this motley Congress scattered in every direction. Many of its members sunk back into the oblivion which has absorbed all the men and the events of that dim period which we call "before the "war." Many have reappeared as officers in the two great armies of the war; and a large number entered that historic Congress, which, when winnowed of one third its numbers by the blast of rebellion, was of the truest and noblest grain that has been seen since the days when Hancock and Adams and Jefferson gave to the world a new gospel and a new example of political thought and action. Since then we have had until to-day no Congress where every State was represented by its full complement of members. The vacant chairs were eloquent witnesses of party rancor ad strife, and furnished the frequent text of bitter misrepresentations from the opposition, who unjustly charged upon the law the disabilities of the law-breakers.

For the first time in ten years we have a full Congress and a normal condition of affairs for the exercise of their legislative functions. A maimed and imperfect Congress had strength and vitality enough to carry the nation safely through the thousand perils of a state of war. The Constitution was saved by their persistent devotion and vigilance, and the statue of Liberty was never vailed. The Man on Horseback, predicted by the malicious and dreaded by the faint-hearted, never once appeared on the horizon, and when the war ended the first of our soldiers became the most loyel and law-abiding of citizens. The vast army melted back into the vaster people, and the work of repairing the ravages of war devolved upon the representatives of the loyal States. When we are far enough removed from the conflicts of the day to appreciate this work with something of judicial calmness, we believe that it will clearly appear that never, since the welfare of peoples was intrusted to the hands of popular assemblies, has a great political scheme of organization been conducted with equal ability, equal fairness, equal sagacity, and so fraternal and delicate a consideration for the interests and susceptibilities of a conquered section, which repaid all concessions with insolent opposition and defiance. We are far from asserting that in the momentous legislation of the last six years there have been no errors committed. We have had frequent occasion to visit with severe comment what has appeared to us hasty, or ill-advised, or inconsistent action. But striking an impartial balance, and surveying the results of the labors of these successive national legislatures, we see that Congress has pacificated a revolted empire, given a new impetus to the general prosperity, largely reduced the National debt. and restored the country to that commanding position among the nations of the world to which it is naturally entitled. The proofs of this are obvious. We need only refer to twothe Census of 1870 and the roll of the XLIId

The war and its trials and efforts are matters of history. The persistent and sagacious legislation which has restored the Southern States to their practical relations to the General Government is virtually finished, and subject only to the final revision of posterity. A ington, ready to begin the practical and regular service of peaceful times. While we hope they will take a new point of departure, and do their work in the interest of the present and backs upon the recent and glorious past-in which there is so much of precious experience and solemn warning. They can find errors to avoid, and mistakes which may be easily corrected in the simpler and plainer tasks which await them. But we shall be satisfied if they emu-

the hands of Lincoln, foiled the treasons of Johnson, and sustained the honest efforts of Grant in the cause of order and peace.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. New-Hampshire holds her annual election for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Congressmen, Councillors, and Members of the Legislature on Tuesday the 14th inst., and is expected to prove true to her Republican record. The following are the candidates of the rival

parties: Offices. Republicans. Democrats.
Governor James Pike, James A. Weston.
B. R. Com'r Dap'n W.Buckminster, David Gitchrist.
G. Wim. B. Small, Ellery A. Hibbard.
Gongress S. Simon G Griffin,
G. George Marston, David M. Clough.
Lera Gould, David M. Clough.
Alphonzo H. Rust.
Goune'rs Gould M. Jasper, Joseph Powers.
Grigando H. Jasper, Joseph Powers.

There is a Labor Reform ticket in the field. and also a Temperance ticket, nominated by a few holters from the Temperance State Convention which indorsed the Republican ticket, Mr. Pike being entirely satisfactory to those who have the cause of Temperance at heart. The Labor Reformers, after an inefectual attempt to coalesce with the Democrats on State ticket, nominated for Governor, L. P. Cooper; Railroad Commissioner, G. Robert; Congressman in the Ist District, Ellery A. Hibbard, the Democratic candidate; IId District, Wm. H. Grove; and in the HId, E. D. Baker. The campaign is progressing with considerable spirit on the Republican side, and apparently with entire confidence of success, while the Democracy are working with a hope that has grown somewhat faint with the memory of sixteen successive years of defeat. Our excellent nomination for Governor has won back all the heretofore estranged Temperance Republicans who are really in earnest about the essentials of that cause; and if our friends come to the pells as they have done at all the elections since the organization of the Republican party, and as we have no reason to doubt they will do now, we shall have a good account from the old Granite State to send out to our friends through THE TRIBUNE of the 15th of March.

#### AMERICAN WOOLENS.

We stated recently, as a fact which had just come to our knowledge, that a Boston commission house had sold to a Canadian mercantile firm five cases of American Woolens, to be retailed in Canada in free competition with the kindred products of British looms. We presume there are many such instances, but we spoke of that one of which we had proof. The World thereupon says:

"Why, this is precisely the swindle we have shown up The salt pirates go and sell salt in Canada in competition with England, while we have to pay them an addition of 130 per cent. And now the woolen manufacturers, after gorging themselves with the spoils of home, secured by egislation, go to Canada and compete with Leeds woolens. We will all be glad to pay Canadian prices for American woolens and American salt, and not grumble."

Comment.-We stated expressly that the Woolens in question were sold at precisely the price at which similar goods are every day sold to American merchants by the same house. We will give names and price if desired. The World, in its blind hatred of American manufactures, indulges in imputations which it cannot know to be true, and which we know to be false.

-We stated, in reply to a Seneca Falls correspondent, who asserted that American Woolens are fifty per cent. dearer than similar goods were under the rule of Free Trade, that Mr. D. A. Wells, in his last Report as Special Revenue Commissioner, had given a tabular exhibit of the prices of Woolens in this country in 1859 and 1869 respectively, showing that none of them were anything like fifty per per cent. dearer, while some important descriptions were no dearer in currency than such goods were in gold ten years before. Hereupon, The World asks:

" Pray what have the prices of 1859 to do with the prices

Answer .- This question seems to rebuke Mr. D. A. Wells rather than THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Wells evidently thought it important to compare the prices of Woolens just before we reverted to the Protective policy with those now paid under that policy. So he applied to Mr. A. T. Stewart for a table showing the prices in 1890 [instead of 1859] and those ruling in 1869, and it was furnished. That table showed that, while Labor and Food had, under the stimulus of War and an irredeemable Currency, advanced in price some 40 to 60 per cent., Woolens had not been enhanced even 20 per cent. We had no part in bringing out these facts. Mr. Wells elicited them, and embodied them in his anti-Protective Report. We copied them repeatedly, and called attention to their import; but the anti-Protective journals were as shy of them as the enemy of souls ever was of boly water. We could not coax one Free-Trade journal to give prominence to this exhibit by their own prophet of the prices of Woolens just before and since Protection.

The World proposes a discussion concerning the existing price of Blankets and the price at which they might be sold if we had no Tariff. We decline a discussion limited to a single item, and propose instead the following:

Let Messrs. A. T. Stewart, H. B. Claffin and S. B. Chittenden make out a table of the prices at which every description of American Woolens are now selling, with the lowest prices at which equally good fabries, whether American or foreign, were sold by them in March, 1860-the last year of comparative Free Trade. Let us have all the facts, and then consider what is their import and bearing.

DEPARTED SPIRITS.

Mr. Mark Twain once attended a funeral in Nevada where every one was trying, with indifferent success, to say something pleasant about the late unlamented. The only statement that met with universal assent was one ventured by a conscientious and observant mourner, that the departed "made a nice. quiet corpse." It is with real grief that we find ourselves unable to say even this much for the late Senator from Delaware. After his Senatorial career had closed on Saturday, when his brother and heir had succeeded him in the representation, when the eyes of Delaware had been shifted from Willard to Eli, the defunct lawgiver, disregarding the Constitution and the laws of matter which forbid the coexistence of two bodies in the same place, rose to object to the introduction of a petition of loyal Southerners, and could scarcely be convinced by his sympathizing friends that he no longer existed.

He could not see why he should not sit on. He was still as full of gross venom as ever. Even in his ashes lived the wonted firewaters. Who could speak for Delaware so well as he? And if the entail, binding the little State in perpetuity to this cormorant

shortcomings, by the Congresses that held up | of the Nineteenth Century, where no current of improvement or reform seems ever to reach it. Its political creed is short and simple, embracing only love of whisky and hate of the negro. It has made its selection of a few families to guard these important interests, and, satisfied with its agents, has abdicated its sovereignty. There is no man in the State better fitted to represent it than the late Senator whose lively ghost so startled the conscript fathers from their propriety on Saturday. His devotion to strong waters has been frequently evinced in the sight of the Senate and the world. He loves the memory of Slavery better than anything which lives. He is Bourbon all over. He has learned nothing, for he hates light worse than an owl. He has forgotten nothing, for he never had anything to forget. He belongs to Delaware by every consideration of homogeneity.

Why not let him stay? It will take Eli many

years to barrow down to the sphere of representative fitness where Willard has so long disported himself. He was the delight of the Senate. The Republicans used him as their frightful example, and the most ignorant and dissolute of them felt a cheerful glow of pharisaical content when they compared themselves with him. And his own Democratic colleagues positively admired him. They always said: Saulsbury is an able and an honest man. What a pity he drinks!" Saulsbury never made a speech above the level of a quarrelsome boy of ten; never did an an hour's serious work in committee; never exercised the lighest influence in advancing or retarding legislation, excepting in the mere waste of time by incoherent barangues; and yet there was on his side of the chamber, even among men of some judgment and culture, a curious admiration and respect for the stalwart savage. It could be attributed to nothing but his sullen, unsleeping, vindictive hate of freedom and progress. He was too slow and dull to cloak or vail his devotion to the dead idol of Slavery, or to disguise, as his compeers tried to do, his bitter hostility to the large and tolerant spirit of our recent national life. When his barbaric yawp" sounded over the heads of more cautious Democrats, they felt their souls moved with envy of a man who could be so frankly and unconsciously brutal and bigoted. In comparison with his loud and vociferous denunciations of the liberal progress of the nation, their petty guibbles and sarcasms and straw stumbling-blocks seemed weak and futile enough. He hated better than they, and so they saw a sort of superiority in him. Perhaps, after all, it is better he should go.

It is possible that the generous contagion of ideas may exert some beneficent influence even upon the public sentiment of Delaware. It is possible that the light reflected from abroad may have begun to invade the immemorial darkness even there, and that the first evidence of consciousne s of inferiority is getting rid of their too faithful spokesman. They move slowly in that stagnast neighborhood. They have not yet got beyond Saulsburys; but it shows improvement to have dismissed Willard P. Perhaps before the century ends they may get up to the average. be is plain. His straggle with Pomeroy's grammar showed the highest order of scholastic ambition and civic courage. It was only unsuccessful because the task was one of superhaman difficulty. No merely human intellect has as yet succeeded in reconciling the subjects and predicates of the Kansas orator. But in the peaceful retreats of his native State, with a scourge and a spelling-book, the exiled Saulsbury may retrieve, in the education of the Delaware youth, the follies of his public life, and find, like the tyrant-pedagogue of Syracuse, his last days his best. He goes home with the brightest possibilities. He may do better-he cannot do worse.

## AN AMERICAN IDEA.

West, lately remarked, "The Daniel Boone business is played out." And he was right. When He has made bold to describe Mr. Sala as a we Americans take hold of affairs in earnest. we improve on old methods, or find out better ones. And the American People are earnestly turning attention to the development of our literary Bardolph, with a cock eye-this being National Farm. We intend making our outlying lands productive, and to improve on the Daniel Boone style of doing the work, so far reckless spendthrift, a manufacturer of lurid as to reduce to insignificance the period of romances, a buccaneer. He intimates that hardship and privation heretofore incident to "the 'genius' gets into the hands of the Jews, frontier life. We do not change our nature with change of locality, nor our habits with our habitations. What we want in new settlements is what we have in the old-the full complement of the comforts and conveniences of civilization. We want the Christian community transplanted at once, with all its beneficent institutions intact. This we may call the American Idea of Emigration; and we are making attempt to put this Idea to the test of practical experiment in the organized colony. Such attempt is hardly a year old; but achievement attends so close upon undertaking in these our days, that it may not be too early to expect noteworthy results.

On the 3d of February, 1870, a Committee started westward from this city to locate lands for a Union Colony, thereby taking the first practical step in the new way. Colonies having more or less of organization are, of course, as old as history; but the movement we are now considering began, with a notice in this journal, in December, 1869; which notice resulted in sending out the Locating Committee above mentioned. The first settlers arrived on the land selected in April following. The success of Union Colony No. 1 of Colorado has been made public in these columns and elsewhere. We now propose to note the general progress made during the year. We find there are in actual operation at this

date eleven colonies, mostly on the lines of the great Pacific Roads. These eleven colonies hold in fee and under contract 540,000 acres of the best lands on the continent. Nor are these vast possessions mere indefinite tracts, in unknown wildernesses, likely to remain dormant for years to come. The lands have been selected by the best experience obtainable; have already proved rich beyond expectation in most natural resources; have brought forth sod-crops, the first season, of almost incredible yield, and are being developed by the hands of the owners themselves-representing more than two thousand families. The value of these estates, at the prices now ruling, is more than three-and-a-half millions of dollars; the improvements and personalty already upon them will amount to more than another million, giving this movement a financial basis of more than four millions of dollars. There have been established twelve churches, eleven schools, two newspapers, and five hotels. Factories, mills, stores, and shops have been opened; villages and towns spring up as fast as the hundreds of houses needed can be built, and the whole machinery of civilized life in family, is never to be cut off, there is little to its best aspects has been successfully set to be gained by changing the baptismal name of work. One significant consequence is that into the issue of stock by the Central Railroad getic patriotism displayed, in spite of many its Senators. It lies in a quiet and tranquil eddy corner-lots have been sold at from \$300 to soci ty of Germans

\$500, being the very ground that last Spring afforded pasture to the antelope.

These facts not only indicate the vigorous growth of organized colonies, but show that this movement is in the right direction. Such progress would be impossible unless made in harmony with the natural order of things, and therefore we may look for an immediate acceptance of Organized Colonization as the true solution of many difficulties attending Emigration. The way has been made plain by these successes, and the methods are easily

But failures-of which there have been several-are also instructive. Their lesson is that the greatest care must be exercised in the choice of responsible leaders. Men should be selected whose ability is undoubted, and, more especially, whose honesty is beyond the reach of possible temptation. If those intrusted with subscription funds should be required to give bonds covering the amount of the trust, it would be so much the better.

The great railroad corporations have indersed the American Idea of Emigration, by embodying in their land agencies provision for affording every facility to the colonists, whether settling on the railroad grants or on the adjoining Government lands. And the people are moving. Inquiry for information comes from every corner of the country, and new colonies are forming with increasing rapidity. God speed them, every one; but, above all, give them capable, upright leaders.

#### A LITERARY LIBEL.

It is, unhappily, not the privilege of the American public to read many of the leading articles of The London Daily Telegraph. That prosperous but sensational newspaper has become celebrated throughout the British isles for a style of writing which irreverent wits have compared to a young lion lashing his tail. On all topics of general excitement-a Queen's speech, a boat race, a murder, or a German victory-it is the custom of those brilliant fellows of The Telegraph to strike an attitude and give voice. Such language! such noble rage! such tear-compelling pathos! such colossal brains! A column of The Telegraph on such occasions is as good as a Bowery play-bill, or a dime novel, or a cyclopædia in fifty volumes. These writers know everything, from the Old Red Sandstone period to the era of William E. Gladstone. They make nothing of quoting half a dozen languages in a single leader, and allude in the most familiar manner to all soris of obscure celebrities, from Piolemy Soter to Tupper, from Leo the Isaurian to Mrs. Leo Hunter. They fizz and coruscate like firstclass fire-works, and like fire-works they leave nothing behind but darkness, for no man ever yet understood what a Telegraph leader meant, The style is something like a mixture of The Herald and The World; a compound, so to speak, of mush and spangles, astonishing to look at and quite impossible to digest. The great examplar-not to say the originator-of this kind of literature, and eke the pattern of the Special Correspondent who, in certain American newspapers, has grown such an insufferable nuisance, is Mr. As for the superfluous Senator, his vocation | George Augustus Sala. No man living can quote so many big names in a paragraph, gush so much about nothing, or write consense with such a magnificent appearance of saying a good thing. He has been the main stay of The Daily Telegraph for the last foarteen years, and during that time has written, as he swears, about three thousand leading articles, "on all social topics especially connected with the amelioration of the condition of the people, and above all educa-'tion." Such a young lion as this might have terrifled, we should think, even a literary reviewer; but Mr. Sala has been criticised, and has sued his critic for libel.

The offender was Mr. J. Hain Friswell, who has lately published a volume on "Modern Men of "Letters," dealing in a very free, not to say A practical man, speaking of settling in the impertinent manner, with the personal as well as literary character of many eminent persons. man of scholarship and ability, "yet a driveler " of tipsy, high-flown, and high-falutin' non-'sense;" a Bohemian of the worst school; a an exquisitely playful allusion to one of Mr. Sala's physical defects-an adventurer, a 'is often drunken, always in debt, sometimes "in prison, and totally disreputable, living à "tort et à travers the rules of society." We must confess this is going rather too far, and we are not at all surprised that Mr. Sala should have haled the publishers, Messrs. Stoughton & Hodder, before the Court of Queen's Bench, and asked a verdict and exemplary damages from a sympathizing jury of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Sala testified that, though his style might possibly be called sensational and his eyesight imperfect, and though he was "occasionally in the bands of the "Jews," he was "not always drunk, not always in debt, nor sometimes in prison;" while as to certain statements of Mr. Friswell involving his personal honesty, they were distinctly disproved. Mr. Sala got a verdict for £500; and considering the celebrity which he has acquired by the suit, and the increased interest which will hereafter be manifested by the public at large whenever he lashes his tail in the columns of The Daily Telegraph, we are inclined to think that he never earned £500 more easily in all his brilliant and busy life.

> Those Bohemians are getting too smart to live long. Just see how one of them, writing to The Detroit Post, goes for a Michigan Solon : "LANSING, Feb. 27, 1871. - During the debate on the Drain law, Saturday morning, in the House, one of the members made a statement which struck your correspondent as incredible. He said: 'I propose to dig a ditch for a neighbor four or five rods long!' With all that profound deference which the member expects from reporters' I don't believe there is a 'neighbor four or five rods long' in Van Buren County. Doubtless the member has some very long neighbors, but in my opinion there ain't no sich person' as 'a neighbor four or five rods long' among his constituents."

Mr. Wendell Phillips will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association at Steinway Hall tomorrow evening for the benefit of the French Relief Fund. His subject is, "The Questions of the Day," among which he does not forget to treat the question of the political situation in France

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM SING SING. Poughkeepsie, March 5 .- Frank Davis, Charles B. Cassell, alias Holt, William Conners, James Long, alias Lovey, and Stephen Hardsworth made their escape from Sing Sing Prison to-night by cutting the bars of a window on the top floor of the hospital building, and lowering themselves to the ground by means of a rope. As soon as the convicts were missed, pursuit was given, and Hardsworth and Counors were caught was given, and Hardsworth and Counors were caught about a mile south of the prison. Scores of people are in pursuit of the rest, and it is believed they will be recaptured before morning.

It has been noticed that the French officers the are natives of Alsace and Lorraine, and who nearly all speak German, when taken prisoners, soon cease almost entirely to have any intercourse with French officers from other Provinces, but apparently prefer the

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

REAL HELVILL

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Whatever the weather and whatever the bill. the audiences of the Philharmonic Society are substantially unchanging. The boxes are always in a flutter with stiks and ribbons, the parquet and balcony filled with quieter connoissours, and up in the amphitheater gather the scientific enthusiasts whom discomfort can never terrify. The fourth concert of the season took place with the usual gratifying result on Saturday evening. The following was the programme:

Symphony in E flat, No 3. Sebumaen
Scena ed aria, "E dunque ver?". Rubinatein
Miss Kellogg.
PART II. Bargiel
Cavatinn, "Bel raggio," from Semiramide Rossini
Miss Kellogg.
Overture, "Maddin," Reinecke

Although only one of these selections (the last) was ab-

colutely new to this city, none were very familiar, if we

except, of course, the " Rel raggio," and the first part of

the programme was far more than ordinarily interesting

Schumann's Third Symphony, commonly called the Co logne Symphony, is a work for wonderful strength, richness, and variety, solemn in its general character, but relieved in two of the movements by touches of a fancy that is almost playful. Though it by no means belongs to that bastard order of composition known as "programme music," it is so clearly suggestive that we can easily fancy it to be, as many critics have supposed, a sort of musical panorama of the Rhine. In the fall barmonies, and broad sweeping measure of the opening allegro, it is not difficult to imagine that the composer had in his mind the majestic movement of flowing waters, nor is it stretching ingenuity too far to discover in the scherzo the rongs of the pensantry and the simple merriment of rustic life. The andante is an exquisite piece of tender melody, whose burden is borne by full harmonies on the strings. The fourth movement was described on the programme last Saturday as an allegro. This was probably a misprint for adagto. It is evidently an inspiration drawn from the swelling cathedrai chant, grand with the voice of praise and supplicaresponse. In the German this movement is marked in the partition Feierlich, (solemn.) the best translation of which would probably be "religioso." The symphony closes with a charming presto; but neither this nor the scherzo was performed with the neatness and precision which we expect from Mr. Bergmann's orchestra. There was a curious scrambling of the violins, and an uncer-tainty in the tempo, which we did not perceive at rehearsal on the previous day; and although the execution was spon the whole enjoyable, and in the third and fourth movements good, it was not an achievement upon which the Society can fairly pride itself. Bargiel's effective overture went much better. It is a good specimen of strong but not extravagant writing, vigorous in thought, rich in instrumentation, and more distinctly rhythmical in its construction than most of the producions of the modern orchestral school. It was a mistake to place Reinecke's "Aladdin" just after it. Whalever effect the latter work might have had under more favorable circumstances we hestiate to conjecture; but it had none in this position. It resembles the "Medea" too closely in spirit, and is too evidently inferior to it in con-

ception and in scoring. Miss Kellogg was most liberally applauded for the florid Rossini cavatina, which she song with orchestral accompaniment. It was an excellent exhibition of vocal dexterity, and deserved all the praise it received; but we were much more deeply interested in her first selection, the splendid seens and aria of Rubinstein's, which had never been sung in New York but once before, and that was three years ago, when Madame Parepa-Rosa introduced it at one of Theodore Thomas' Symphony Soirées. It is greatly to the credit of our young country woman that she should have selected a piece so thorough ly well suited to a Philharmonic programme, and one in which success could only be obtained at the cost of severe labor, for it is a composition of great difficulty. It opens with a recitative, comparatively simple in style, and then follows a beautiful plaintive andante melody. Miss Kellogg delivered the recitative with great sweetness and feeling, and gave to the aria's degree of pathos and delicacy which we cannot too warmly praise. The very best qualities of her voice and the intelligence which she is enpable of bringing to the interpretation of musical works were here conspicuously manifested. The piece closes with a passionate dramatic outburst, and for this Miss Kellogg had not the physical qualifications. Her delicate organ was overpowered by the beavy score of the orchestral accompaniment, and was ill-adapted to declamatory passages which need a voice of great majesty and power and a broad and dignified style. With this drawback, we can heartily commend her execution of "E dunque ver t" as the most creditable thing she has done in a long while, and we thank her for doing it.

MISS KREBS' RECITALS. For the eighth recital, last Saturday afternoon, Miss Krebs presented the following bill:

1. Prelude and Fugue in A minor. . . . . J. S. Bach Miss Krobs.

2. Romanza, "Non Torno".
Miss Aguese Palmer.

3. a. Scherzo in A minor.

b. Torno di ballo. .....Mattei b. Tempe di ballo
e. Frühlingslied
Miss Krebs.
4. Aria from "I Porltani"
Mr. Randolf.
5. Scherzo in B flat minor
Miss Krebs. Bellini ...Chopin Weber

6. Song, "The Lady of the Sea"...
7. Mouvement Perpetuel.
Miss Krebs. 8. Song. "We'll meet Above".... Mr. Randolff. .....Idebe 9. Faust Waltz Miss Krebs. ... Gounod-Lisat

The Fugue of Buch's is the one commonly described à la tarentelle. We have so often expressed our deight with Miss Krebs' execution of this class of music that we may content ourselves to-day with a word of reneral commendation. The Fugue a la tarentelle, as the name indicates, is freer in construction than most of that wonderful series, and the young planist played it with brilliancy and spirit, as well as with that unfailing precision of touch and rhythm for which she is so rearkable. The same characteristic merits were notices ble in her performance of Weber's " Perpetual Motion," by which she won an enthusiastic recall. She replied with Chopin's "Berceuse." The three short pieces grouped together as the third number on the programme seemed to us injudiciously arranged. To begin with Rubinstein and immediately go back a century and a half to Domenico Scarlatti involves a sort of mental shock rainous to a full enjoyment of the music. Rubinstein leaves us in no mood to appreciate the older composer, and the little Tempo di ballo is over before our feelings have been brought into sympathy with it. There is a great jump again from Scarlatti to Mendelssohn, but here the effect is not so unfortunate. The exquisite "Spring Song" which Miss Krebs selected is a little outburst of natural feeling that gains rather than suffers by contrast with the pretty piece of formalism preceding it, and she played it, indeed, with such a charming grace that in almost any position it would have seemed delightful. Mr. Randolfi sang remarkably well on Saturday, and though the audience was as usual a very critical and exacting one, his efforts seemed to be generally appreciated. Miss Palmer, who made her American debut on this occasion, is a young English lady who has sung in Italy and in London, and is an nounced as a member of the opera company at Venice. She has a strong and in some respects an excellent contraito voice, richest in the upper and middle registers, poor in the lower, capable of fine dramatic effects if it were only better trained; but she is not much of an ar

tone, and her vocalization is very crude. EUTERPE POPULAR CONCERTS. Mr. John P. Morgan's Enterpe Society is relieving its more serious labors by a series of matin oncerts at Association Hail, where, with some light noruses, and popular selections for the orchestra, and a little miscellaneous music, it is replacing the very miscellaneous entertainments which have been given at hat place every Saturday during the season. The choruses are almost invariably excellent, and the orchestra, to which Mr. Anthony Reiff has been added as first violin and occasional leader, is fast retrieving the discredit of its past performances. Last Saturday it played some Strauss waitzes remarkably well. A. Richter made his appearance as a plantat, with a "Polonaise Brilliante" of his own. It is a weak com-

tist; she has not learned how to produce a good chest-

position, and he is only an indifferent performer. MUSICAL NOTES. We learn that the Enterpe Society has re-

ceived subscriptions sufficient to place it on a goo financial basis, and its prospects for next season as highly encouraging. The programme for the next Philharmonic

Concert, April 1, includes Esethoven's Fourth Symphony, Liszt's "Tasso," and Gade's " In Hoch and." The Lichtmay troupe has been singing "The The Lichtmay troupe has been singing "The Jewess" in Philadelphia, and the acute critic of the Fost of that city makes the following sound commonis: "We never liked the close of 'The Jewess,' and we do n't suppose that she liked it either. It seems to us that neither the interests of thorough bass nor the lythe drama damand that a weman should be boiled, even if she is a Jewess. The idea of a prima demain a val of the way the state is allowed that the German company, headed by studence Johannson, which performed this area large for years.